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KW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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**POLINTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important or splicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be selligated for ago Our Foreign Contrappondents are strough part for ago Our Foreign Contrappondents and Page 1800. And X REQUESTED TO SKAL ALL LETTERS AND PAGE.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Breadway,-Aftenoon-Nixon's

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Boad street.-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-HERRIETTE-POP-

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 524 Broadway .-

TEW BOWERT THEATRE, BOWSTY. - SAILORS ASHORE-

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. - Day and

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall. 472 Broad-ay. -BURLWSQUES, BONGS, DANCES, &Q. -DIXING LAND. NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS IN

LODRON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.

DDD FELLOW'S HALL, Hoboken.—Wood's MINSTRELS BONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.—LOVERS QUARRELS. TWEDDLE HALL, Albany,-A NIGHT IN WONDER

TRIPLE SHEET.

ONCERT HALL, Pittsburg. - Unawonta's Minarrels in

New York, Wednesday, April 3, 1861.

The news from Washington this morning is nighly important. Movements are on foot indisating the speedy descripement of the policy of aministration. Greater activity prevails in he army and navy than has been known since he war with Mexico. Troops have been placed on board ship with sealed orders, and all the yesals of war on foreign stations have been ordered ome, while at the navy yards orders have been ceived to make ready for sea such vessels as are callable.

the occupation of St. Domingo by the aniards is regarded by the government, it is id, as an act of hostility, and it is conjectured at the extensive naval preparations are but the ginning of a contemplated demonstration in upport of the Monroe doctrine.

One of our Washington correspondents states. pon the authority of a Capinet officer, that the a sent cut on board the sloop-of-war Brookere really intended for the reinforcement of ort Pickens. It is also stated that within the st forty-eight hours the government have reived advices which lead to the belief that the ops have been landed at the fort. President vis has recently made a requisition upon the vernors of the Confederate States for troops. ey are doubtless intended to operate against et Pickens. At any hour we may have news hat the long threatened collision of the belligents has actually taken place.

The order for the evacuation of Fort Sumter as not yet been issued, although the Cabinet, as is well known, some days ago decided upon its abandonment. It appears that an immense President by the war section of the republican party; and it is not unlikely now that the administration will throw the responsiof the surrender of the fort upon Major derson, as he will soon be compelled, by reaof lack of supplies, to capitulate. On the hand, it is believed the administration, while inced that the fort cannot be reinforced, hone Southern forces will attack and capture it. and by this action, as they imagine, cast upon the Confederate States whatever odium may attach to

the inaugurators of a bloody civil war. The new federal loan of \$8,000,000 was awarded yesterday at Washington at an average of 931/2 ner cent, about 3 per cent better than the last loan. The aggregate amount of bids was about \$30,000,000, nearly \$27,000,000 of which came from New York. The bids ranged from 871/4 to par, but the great bulk of them were between 93 and 94%. The lowest bid accepted was at the rate of 93 17-100. See money article for details.

Gen. Ampudia, with three thousand Mexicans, was at last accounts within sixty miles of Brownsville. The Texans report that his object was to Motomoros, and pillage at Ampudia has design of reannexnounces that as the er supports Texas, now The Texans were pre-

We have important news from the Rio Grande

bany yesterday several bills ong them one appointing one not notaries public in this city. establishment of a nautical school harbor was ordered to a third readmunication was received from Compaws in reference to the property title of on square. He is of opinion that there no question of the clear title the city to the entire square, and at its right to sell the same is therefore indefeasible. The Annual Appropriation bill again agaged a portion of the Senate's time. In the sambly a long and animated discussion was indiffied in over the bill to create a Metropolitan n Committee of the Whole and in the House. esolutions to amend the constitution so as to mize the Court of Appeals were reported bly from the Committee of the Whole good portion of the day was spent by the As over the new Insolvent bill, which was Hr, after undergoing an amendment, ordered hird reading. The Committee on Cities and es gave a hearing yesterday to parties for rainst the bill to take the power of confirm-

> ulted in the return of Martin Kalbat of the Common Council, for rick Scholes, Alderman of the wa majority of five thou

contracts from the Common Council of this

men. Supervisors and other officers, but at midnight it was evident that it would take a long time yet for the several returns to come in.

The steamship New York, from Southampton 20th ult., arrived at this port early yesterday morning, bringing three days later European advices and upwards of \$600,000 in specie.

The steamship Borussia, from Southampton 1986 ult., also arrived at this port vesterday morning, bringing a small amount in specie.

Total since December 15, 1860......\$23,720,000 We publish this morning some interesting extracts from the English press upon President Lincoln's inaugural. The London Telegraph of the 18th ult., in an able article, declares that the commer cial ties existing between England and the South ern States are too important to admit for an instant of a blockade of the Southern ports. The Morrill tariff also comes in for its shares of condemnation at the bands of the London journals.

The Italian Parliament, in responding to the speech of Victor Emanuel, tells him that it trusts n him as an Italian King and a valiant soldier, significantly adding that its thoughts are sorrow fully turned towards unhappy Venice; that Italy auxiously aspires to the possession of her city of Rome, and that every measure calculated to increase the armaments will be hailed with satisfacion by the Italian people.

At Rome, on the 18th ult., a consistory was held, at which the Pope had an opportunity of ex pressing himself upon the present position of Italy and the Papacy. He defended the Papal government from the charge of being opposed to civilization, and declared that it only op posed the pretended modern civilization which persecuted the church and trampled justice under oot. He stated that he would himself have spontaneously granted all reasonable concessions, and would have gladly abided by the counsels of the Catholic sovereigns, but that he could not receive the advice or submit to the unjust demands of a usurping power.

News from Bosnia informs us that a revolution had broken out there, and that the whole Herzego rina is in revolt, supported by the Montenegrins. Addresses of condolence to the Queen, on the ecasion of the death of the Duchess of Kent, were

voted by both houses of Parliament on the 18th

Ry an arrival at Key West on the 26th ult. it vas reported that the Spanish flag had been hoisted at St. Domingo by the Spanish and French. The Spanish President had previously written to Havana, stating that if Spanish forces were not sent thither immediately the Spaniards would hoist the Spanish flag, where upon five Spanish war vessels and 1,000 men sailed from Havana and took formal possession of San Domingo, aided by a French corvette. General Miramon (now in New York), it was

reported, was at Havana endeavoring to raise force for the purpose of invading Mexico, and it was said the Spanish and French sympathized with the movement. It was believed at Havana on the 25th ult., that these governments would by squadrons aid in the landing of such an expedition. It was also affirmed at Havana that the English, French and Spanish fleets had sailed for Vera Cruz, the object of which was not known

The steamship Cahawba, from New Orleans, and Havana 28th ult., arrived at this port at a late hour last night. There was no news of im portance stirring. The ceremonies of "Passion week" commenced on the 28th. Business would be generally suspended during the remainder of the week. The sugar market and exchange remained at previous quotations. Health of the city good, and pleasant weather.

The Morrill tariff is now giving trouble, indeed, at the Custom House. Full particulars will be found elsewhere. Goods for transportation to the seceded States cannot be entered at our Custom House, by special order from headquarters. How

The following is an extract from a letter of the captain of the schooner Kate Brigham (from New Orleans 19th ult. to Boston) to the owners here, dated April 1, 1861:-"I arrived here from New Orleans yesterday. I have got to pay one hundred and fifty dollars at the Custom House for having a Confederate States clearance. Under the old administration the fines were remitted, but so far here, under the new, it has not taken place."

We to-day give a very interesting description of the free cities of Europe. As there is some talk of making New York a free city, and as there is an organization forming for that purpose, these particulars will doubtless be read with much in-terest by all the well wishers of Manhattan and the neighboring islands.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Super risors, held yesterday, the following business was transacted:-The weekly statement of the Comp troller showed the balance in the county treasury on March 30 to be \$69,156 04. The bill of Norman McLeod, amounting to \$552, for pay of extra guards for the county jail, was ordered to be paid. The sum of \$1,000 was, after considerable opposition by some of the members of the Board, appropriated to meet the late increase of the salary of the Deputy County Clerk. The report of the committee, in favor of paying the bills of twenty-one persons appointed attendants on the Court of Oyer and Terminer, was taken up, and after some very warm debate the bills, amounting in all to \$1,386, were ordered to be paid. After a session of over two hours the Board adjourned to meet again on next Tuesday, at the usual hour.

The European news had a favorable influence yesterday n the cotton market, which closed at an advance of the 14c. per ib. The sales footed up about 5,000 bales part in transit, at 123/c. a 13c. for middling uplants four, under the news, opened with buoyancy and activi ty, but closed tamely for most descriptions, though rather higher for State and Western brands. Wheat wa quite active, and the advance of the previous day was stained. There was a good export demand. Corn was without change, with tolerably active sales to the trade and for export. Pork was in speculative demand; the government contract for 5,000 bbls. having been called for, imparted more firmness and activity to the market. and sales of 1,000 bbls. mess were made at \$17, with some prime at \$13. Sugars were firm at the previous day's advance, with sales of about 600 hhds. Cube and 137 hhds. New Orleans by auction, and 336 boxes, at rates given in another column. Coffee was firm; a public sate of 1,423 bags of Rio was made at 11c. a 1834c. average 12 54c-100. Freights were more active and rates m, with a fair amount of engagements.

PURITY AT ALBANY .- Judging from our te cent experiences, purity is almost the last thing we should expect from our Legislature. It appears, however, that some conscript father has been attacked with a fit of virtuous indignation, and has reported a bill intended to pulverize the swill milk dealers. This is hasty legislation. It is now about ten years since we called attention to the fact that thousands of children came to their deaths every year in this city through the effects of impure milk. We gave facts, figures, statistics enough to satisfy the most obstinate skeptic in the world. Subsequently the topic was resumed by another newspaper and taken up by the Academy of Medicine. It was then dropped, and has since remained in statu quo. We are not so delight fully pastoral as to suppose that the Legislature will take any decided action to suppress the sale of swill mil't in the metropolis; but it

is refreshing to see that some of the members

The Beginning of the Real Struggle Be-

tween the Two Confederactes. The struggle for supremacy, commercial and political, between the two confederacies. North and South, may be said to have fairly commenced, and we recognise the opening of the battle in three or four events which have come to pass within the last few days. First, in the inauguration of the Morrill tariff on Monday last; second, in the tone of the English press upon that measure, as demonstrated by the papers which arrived here yesterday by the Borussia and New York; third, in the instruc tions said to have been imparted to our repre sentatives going abroad by Mr. Seward; and fourth, in the circular addressed by Mr. Chase to the Collectors of Customs at the North, prohibiting entries of goods in bond about to b shipped to the ports of the seceded States.

Let us treat these incidents seriatim, and endeavor to arrive at the inevitable result to the future of both confederacies.

The operation of the Morrill tariff, as mani fested in the New York Custom House for the past two days, and as we have described it in our columns, verifies all that has been predicted of the ruinous complication and confusion with which it was certain to surround the importing interests of this city; and, as regards its effect upon the revenue. there can be no doubt, from the present proceedings, that although for a month or so the receipts of the Custom House may increasethat is to say, while the merchants are taking out of bond those articles upon which the duties are lowered—after that time the revenue will fall off immensely, in proportion to the decrease of importations. On the first day of the operation of the new tariff \$50,000 worth of sugar and molasses was withdrawn, and so with other goods upon which the duty is lessened, and which were rushed into bond in large quantities since the tariff was passed. When this spasmodic influx of money to the treasury declines, as it soon will, the government at Washington will find an alarming decrease in the revenue to be the consequence of the Morrill tariff. Many importations vet to arrive will be subject to much confusion. Of the steamers which arrived here from Europe yesterday, two of them bring cargoes, s portion of which must be levied upon under the old tariff, and a portion under the new. For instance, it is provided that all merchandise shipped on or before the 17th of March can enter at the reduced rate of the old tariff, but all goods shipped subsequent to that date must pay the exorbitant duties of the Morrill law. The Borussia left Hamburg on the 15th, Havre on the 18th and Southampton on the 19th of March. Hence her Hamburg cargo comes under the old law, while the goods shipped in the two latter ports come under the provisions of the new law. And in like manner the cargo taken on board the New York at Bremen on the 15th will only have to pay the old rates, while that taken in at Southampton on the 19th must pay the new rates of duty. This provision of the new tariff was ffecting the trade of some of the manufacturing districts in England; for we find that great activity was observable in Newcastle to hurry off its chemicals and its coal for the American market before the 17th of March, in order to escape the prohibitory duties now imposed upon these articles; and also in Rochdale, to make up its shipments of woollen goods with a like purpose. But this is, as it were, the last spirt of trade in these articles with the Northern ports, for the Morrill tariff virtually ex-

It is evident, from the tone of the English press, that all questions of American politics are completely absorbed in that country by the great commercial issue involved in the solution of the Northern and Southern tariffs. Slavery is swept out of notice altogether; there is no longer a word to be found about the negro: the vital question there now is which confederacy shall receive most favor, in view of the manufacturing interests of England, and the verdict in every quarter is on the side of the South; for, says the London Telegraph, "notwithstanding all the sympathy for the free States, we cannot suffer our industry to be cut up by the roots in order that a slaveholding faction may be prostrated." And the same journal says:-"France and England will no doubt combine to thwart the Cabinet at Washington in any efforts it may undertake to coerce the cotton States by shutting them off from the trade of Europe." This is emphatic in favor of a recognition of the Southern confederacy. And in connection with Mr. Lincoln's alleged project of blockading the Southern coast, the same paper adds:-" We cannot afford to see the Southern ports blockaded for a month, a week, a day. If Mr. Lincoln attempts to blockade them, the European law of blockade will be put in force, and the navy of the republic will be at once powerless upon the seas." The London Times, News and Globe are equally distinct upon this point. The Times says that Mr. Lincoln, instead of ignoring the Southern confederacy, should recognise it as a reality; and it gives deserved credit to the sagacity of the Southern statesmen by adding, that while the North is passing a prohibitive tariff, the Confederate States are acting "with

marked prudence and propriety." From these expressions it can be seen that the commercial necessities of the case are compelling public opinion in Europe to side with the South and against the North, despite of all prejudice against Southern institutions. The fact is, that the issue of slavery, upon which the republican party scrambled into power and place, is totally lost sight of in the face of graver questions which touch the dearest interests, not alone of this country, but the whole civilized world. The republicaus have got the negro all to themselves, and while-like the man who won the elephant at a raffle—they are endeavoring to stow him away comfortably in the garden at Washington, all sensible nations are looking after the material interests of commerce, industry and manufacture, as they are affected by the vital commercial question involved in the operation of the Northern and Southern tariffs, and the division of the republie into two separate confederacies. While such is the sentiment abroad with re

gard to the North and the South, we hear that the Secretary of State is instructing our new representatives to foreign Courts to traduce the Southern confederacy, and endeavor to head off its Commissioners and diplomatic agents in their efforts to establish friendly relations with other Powers. For the first time in the history of any administration, the whole diplomatic body represen ing the government at Washington

too, for the purpose of damaging the chances of the Southern States, which the policy of the dominant party has driven out of the Union in self defence. But this kind of diplomacy can effect but little towards that end while the Morrill tariff remains upon the records of Congress. The statesmen of Europe will take the testimony of facts before the whisperings of the politicians recently appointed to foreign missions. They will see the Commissioners from the Southern confederacy, with their cotton productions in one hand and their free trade tariff in the other; and they will judge between these and the Carl Schurzes. and the rest of the red republicans who speak for the Lincoln administration, with a prohibitory tariff upon manufactures sticking out of

their pockets; and who can doubt the issue? The first blow, then, in the contest between the Northern and Southern confederacies has been struck. It is plainly recognizable in the events here referred to; and to render the matter more certain, we have the important circular addressed by Mr. Chase yesterday to the Collector of Customs, declaring that as the control of the warehouses of the government in the ports of the States comprising the Southern confederacy has been usurped, and the officers of the customs have been forcibly excluded no entries for transportation of goods in bond to those ports can be permitted until further instructions emanate from the Treasury Department.

The Virginia State Convention-Appre-

hensions of a Secession Coup d'Etat. Apprehensions are entertained that the se cessionists of Virginia, disgusted with the Union saving delays and expedients of the State Convention in session at Richmond, have laid their plans for a revolutionary coup d'état to break up the Convention and carry the State over to the Southern confederacy. The following circular, which has been extensively circulated throughout the State, it is suspected, is addressed to the purposes of this projected coup d'état:-

Your presence is particularly requested at Richmont on the — day of —, to consult with the friends of Southern rights as to the course which Virginia should pursue in the present emergency. Please bring with you, or send, a full delegation of true and reliable men from your own county, and, if convenient, aid the same object in the surrounding counties. the surrounding counties.
On arriving at Richmond report yourself and com-

panions immediately of [Signed]
Samuel Woods, of Barbour; J. R. Chambliss, of Greensville; Charles F. Collier, of Petersburg; John A. Harman,
of Augusta; Henry A. Wise, of Princess Anne, John T.
Andersen, of Botetourt; Wm. F. Gordon, of Aibemarle;
Thomas Jefferson Randolph, of Aibemarle; James W.
Sheffey, of Smythe.

This invitation is to the mass meeting of the secessionists which is to come off on the 16th inst, and it is feared that the result of the gathering will be a successful movement, à la Cromwell, to drive out and disperse the long Parliament, to wit:--the Union State Conven tion, which has been in session since the middle of February. It was elected before the question of secession had been agitated in the State to any extent; and thus the old Union sentiment of the State resulted in giving the preponderance in the Convention to the old line whigs by a heavy vote. But subsequent events have vastly strengthened the secession party, and the public mind of the State has been thoroughly aroused, until at last it is declared that the Convention has outlived the prevailing public sentiment of a month ago.

Unquestionably the secessionists are fighting most zealously on the offensive, while the Unionists of the Convention and the State are reduced almost to a defensive silence. The secessionists have no less than three very active and earnest daily newspapers at their back in Richmond, while the Unionists have but one-the tone of which, lately bold and defiant, has become remarkably cool and moderate. To illustrate the spirit and temper of the secession journals, we extract a few passages from the Richmond Examiner of March 30. It n its opening editorial, could increase the disgust and contempt with which the people of the State are regarding that odiously corrupt body, now calling itself the Virginia Convention, it would certainly be the attempt to choke off the Southern side of

the debate, and forestall the instructions of the the debate, and forestall the instructions of the people," coming in. Again:—

The corceited, eccentric, stubborn few who oppose secsion are waring against Provideece, fluding fault with the ways of God. They may occasion war and bloodshed by their irritating opposition; they may prevent a peaceful solution of our difficulties, but cannot prevent secession. If war occasion, the submissionists will be alone to biame for it. Were they to unite their efforts with the secessionists, and show to the imbedie government at Washington that Virginians were united and unanimous, that government would let us depart in peace. If they continue their hopeless, factious opposition, they will prempt and encourage Lincoln to profit by our divisions and attempt coercion, which is but inciplent war. Or, if we escape war from without, they may engender worse than war in our noidst. Virginians are conservative, order loving, law abiding people, they are patient and forbearing as they are brave, and yet they are but men. Opposed, the strict, fretted by the submissionists, will they not at last become as intolerant, proscriptive and cruel as their English ancestry in the days of Cromwell? The barricades, the "a la Innerte," and the guillotine of Paris, will never find place among ust but certainly, unless the submissionists succumb, and obey the voice of the people, they will exert a spirit of persecution in Virginia worse in its effects than foreign war. The submissionists are sure to be the first victims of the intestine troubles which they invoke and occasion. Already they have run up a long account of guilt. They are keeping business at a standstill. They are expelling much of the wealth and population of the State. Anxiety, doubt, uncertainty, beset and annoy every mind. They occasion talls state of things, and they could remove it, restore condisence, review business and arrest immigration, by simply voting for an ordinance of secession. people," coming in. Again:-

Here are some very broad hints thrown out, which may possibly, somewhere near the 16th of this month, be interpreted in Richmond by the revolutionary coup d'état to which we have alluded. All the secession organs speak in the same menacing vein, and from the public secession meetings occurring from day to day. throughout the State, it is manifest that Virginla is drifting rapidly out of the Union. Before the expiration of this month such things may occur in her capital as will cut short all further controversy concerning the border slave States, and carry them precipitately out of the Union. The suspicious masterly inactivity of our federal administration is doing its work of widening the breach between the North and the South; but this do-nothing policy will soon have to be abandoned. Mr. Lincoln may feel safe against any contingency with Ger. Scott and an army on hand in Washington: but it will be well for his administration to act at once with reference to the threatened secession of Virginia, by calling upon Congress to try what may still be done for the Union and for peace.

LIGHT WANTED .- We have published during the last fortnight certain elaborate and admirably written explanatory statements, signed by John B. Floyd, Godard Bailey and W. H. Russell. These documents refer to the very singular method of transacting the public business in the Departments of War and the Interior during the last three years. Will some learned pundit now be kind enou h to give the public a clear recital of the e. Facis, as Mr. Graderind say are

The Bids for the Loan to the Government

at Washington.
The biddings for the loan of eight millions of dollars, offered by the Secretary of the Treasury, were opened yesterday at Washington, and, as will be seen by our telegraphic intelligence, not only was the loan . ken, but the proposals amounted to thirty millions of dollars. The average for accepted bids is about 93 1-2.

It appears that this time the bidders are not altogether Wall street capitalists, but some belong to the Eastern States, and from Pennsylvania and Maryland; and some are not financiers and brokers, but persons wishing to make permanent investments, and expecting that the stock will go up some time, and that they will be paid the interest in the end, even if its prompt payment should be interrupted by disastrous events, about which so much apprehension exists in the public mind. But the great bulk of the stock has been taken by speculators who intend to sell again, and who have been encouraged by the success of the brokers with the last loan, who made two or three per cent on the operation immediately after the purchase. From the weakness and vacillation of the government they hope there will be no war, and that they will make a good thing of the stock. It is evident that there is still a misgiving

in the public mind, else why should a stock

which a few months ago would bring 116 be

now allowed to sell for 93%-a depre-

ciation of 22% per cent. It ought to

be a far better investment than State

stocks and railroad stocks, which bring a far higher price to-day. It is not a year since it stood A1 in Europe and on this continent. No financial or commercial disasters have reduced its value. Political causes alone have affected it, and these causes still exist and are now in operation. Hence the stock is as yet doubtful. But nevertheless, owing to the quan tity of capital lying idle in the hands of bank ers and financial agents, biddings have been made for it to the amount of thirty millions. This money has been accommissing here from Europe, California and elsewhere. and withdrawn from business on account of the uncertainty and threatening aspect of the political atmosphere; and it shows that if blighting discord had not come over the councils of the nation, the prosperity of the country would have been almost fabulous. While the nations of Europe were overwhelmed with debt and political troubles, and making enormously costly preparations for war, and while their short crops and our abundance of breadstuffs threw the balance of trade into our hands, we committed national and commercial suicide, and wantonly threw away the magnificent advantages which a bountiful Providence had conferred upon us. Nor have the evil consequences of our folly been yet exhausted. Far from it. Unless we retrace our steps all the distress and suffering that have as vet been experienced are but the beginning of sorrows. Let the people, therefore, place but small reliance on the fact of the loan not going down to a lower figure: that may soon come. The events of a few days might send it down to eighty, or even lower. Already news relative to reinforcing Fort Pickens and of a threat ened collision with Spain begins to come over the wires. The action, it is true, of the border States has had a favorable effect upon the loan. Their gravitation towards the old Union has to a great extent tranquilized the popular mind. But let no one be deceived by present appearances. The action of the border States has hitherto been centripetal, and they still revolve in their orbits around the government at Washington; but how soon the centripetal force may be overcome by the centrifugal, and those States may fly off and gravitate to the new centre at Montgomery, no man can the revenue by force under the Morrill taxiff in the Southern confederacy, may precipitate the border States into immediate secession and revolt. At this moment Virginia threatens revolution, and may be numbered with the Confederate States sooner than we are aware. But in any event, if satisfactory concessions are not made before next winter, the probabilities are decidedly against the slave States remaining in the Northern confederation. Then there is the danger of a war with Spain, as our readers will see by the intelligence from Washington. Should such an event take place our government would have to call immediately for new loans, and the effect would be to bring down United States and all other stocks to a very low figure. If a collision should occur between the troops of the government at Washington and those of the government at Montgomery, that would have a still more depreciating influence upon these securities. once to show some common sense, and the

In this view, unless the government begin at summer and fall elections indicate a strong reaction and counter revolution in the Northern States, we should not be surprised to see United States stocks on the first day of the new year much below the favorable bids made vesterday at Washington.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION .- Our returns received since yesterday morning do not change our first impressions of the Connecticut election. The republicans hold the State and they have not been materially weakened in the battle. The Union cause hangs fire. The republican party, abating nothing of its autislavery notions, is jubilant and defaut. The republican administration at Washington is content. It has made no concessions: It -con templates no concessions, except in the face of superior batteries and military strength, as at Charleston. Nothing is to be done to uphold the Unionists in Virginia-nothing has been done to help them-and so they are going to the wall, and Virginia is going to leave us. In point of fact, not a solitary Northern State, excepting, perhaps, Rhode Island, has done anything to remove those offensive Personal Liberty bills. Here and there, as in Massachusetts and Vermont, some pretences of conciliation on this subject have been made, but nothing substantial has been done. The republican party, at Washington and in the Northern States, stands where it stood last November. It has no compromises to make. It is absorbed in the division of the speils. Its policy of starving the South into submission foreshadows the loss of the border slave States, and such scenes of bankruptcy and suffering in the North as we have never dreamed of before. "We are is the midst of a revolution," with a party in power which persists in closing its eyes, that it may not see bles which it has brought

WEALTH, PAUPERISM AND CRIME IN THE ME-TROPOLITAN DISTRICT-FACTS REVEALED BY THE Census -A view extending some fifty miles, having New York city as a focus of observation, presents much that is gradifying and much that is to be regretted. Before the free labor of the North should boast of its advantages over the slave labor of the South, on principles of humanity or philanthropy, it should carefully consider the pauperism and crime existing among us. There are about two millions of people inhabiting an area extending fift, miles from New York. The Metropolitan district contains about 1,200,000 people, who pessess an aggregate wealth in real and personal estate of about one thousand millions of dollars. The assessors valued this property for 1859 at little over \$750,000,000, and the census marshals added to this about twenty-five per cent as the true or cash value, thus making about \$1,000,000,000. This amount, divided among 1,200,000 people, gives to each man, weman and child about \$833, or to each person twenty-one years of age about \$1,600, or to each head of a family about \$5,000. Here we find an aggregate and an individual wealth nowhere else to be found on the continent of America in a territory embracing the same area. But a glance at the pauperism and crime exist-

ing in the same area will astound us. The census marshals return 114,966 paupers in the Metropolitan district, wholly or- partially supported at the public expense during the year. Thus we see that about one in every ten of our population were either wholly or in part supported at the public expense. This is independent of a large number supported by private charity, for which our citizens are proverbial. The number of oriminals convicted within the year in the Metropolitan district was 50,958-thus showing that crime is a natural attendant upon poverty.

This magnitude of pauperism and crime should be looked squarely in the face, as a thing we do not find to any great extent in the alieve labor States. Though freedom is the normal condition of the white man, he drags at every step the galling chain of inferiority is social life. Here, among one million two hundred thousand people, one person in every ten is wholly or in part aided by public charity. Would it not be better to reflect seriously on this condition of social life before we make war on an institution under which the physical comforts of the laboring class are well provided. for? The fact that within the last quarter of a century the slave population has about doubled-increased from two to four millionsshows that in physical comforts and general good treatment they have little to complain of. that they are happier than the free blacks, both North and South, no one can truthfully deny; that they are better cared for in sicksess, have more of the necessaries of life, than the great body of the laboring white class in the free States, is equally evident.

No Applications.-The other day we pubished an advertisement, which emanated from s gentleman for whom we have the highest respect and sincerest regard. Our friend is roubled about his landed estate, which extends from the Canada line to the tropics, and takes in the hundred forests of Maine, the coton fields of the Carolinas, the sugar plantations of Louisiana, and the gold mines of California. He has no less than thirty-four farms, and is really very wealthy, although, in consequence of the rascality of some of his employes. he has latterly been obliged to shin about Wall street for money wherewith to pay his bands. Now, the old gentleman-Uncle Sam-wants an overseer. He was not satisfied altogether with his former man-Buchanan-who was too amiable by half, and permitted people to cheat him right and left. As for the present incumbent, he is even worse than his predecessor; and Uncle Sam must either make a chanthe Southern forts, or the attempt to collect his overseer or retire from business. Sympathizing with the old gentleman, we published the advertisement in a conspicuous place. In spite of all this, however, and the fact that the curry (\$25,000 per annum) is very good; that the overseer has a house to live in, a magnificent kitchen, eighty thousand servants and nearly one hundred millions of dollars a year to spend, there have been no applications for the place. This looks bad, For less things than the situation aforesald our advertisers are approached by hundreds and hundreds of talented but impecualous individeals, all capable of keeping a hotel in the most admirable manner. We are fain to think that it is all up with our old friend, and that his affairs are in such a frightfully had way that no one will undertake the responsibility of regulating them. In that event what is to become of his tenants? It strikes us very forcibly that they would do well to consider this important question seriously and prayerfully.

> CARL SCHURZ AND OUR NEW RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.-Carl Schurz, Mr. Lincoln's Minister to Spain, the most loyal and inflexible Catholic Power on the face of the earth, will be very apt to prove a troublesome appolatment Schurz, if we are not mistaken, is not only a rabid black republican of the ultra anti-slavery type, but a ranting red republican of the Jacobin school, who repudiates the Christian religion in every form as an imposture, and who believes in the Goddess of Reason. The Court of Madrid is the last place in the world to which such a man should be detailed as a representative of the government and people of the United States. But, considering the movements of Spain for the seizure and annexation to ber dominions of both ends of the island of Hayti, what influence can such an obnexious character as Schurz be expected to exercise at Madrid, in behalf of the United States, one way or the other? His red republican antecedents cannot fall to make his appointment offensive to Queen Isabella and her Cabinet and with them his black republican principles will hardly be less obnexious. But Schurs had the German legion of the West at his back, and this is the price which " Honest Old Aba has had to pay for his whistle.

LONCOLN'S INAUGURAL ABBOAD.-The foreign papers come to us full of criticisms upon Linoin's inaugural address. The document is very unsatisfactory to European minds. As might have been expected, the writers who flect the views of the leading statemen are disappointed with the tone of the proper to. The points especially interesting to our friends and customers abroad-namely, the questions as to the blockade of the Southern norts and the Morrill tariff-are not touched upon in the inaugural. As these are now the on eal questions at lasue between the t

cies it seems a little odd